ſtrange, ſince tho the Oyntment may have killed all the Living Creatures, yet it may not probably have deſtroyed all their Eggs, laid as it were in the Neſts of the Skin, from which they may afterwards breed again and renew the Diſtemper. And upon this account, 'tis very adviſable after the Cure is once performed, ſtill to continue the Anointing for a day or two more; which it is the eaſier to do, becauſe theſe Liniments may be made agreable enough, and of a good ſmell, as particularly is that compounded of the Ointment of Orange Flowers or Roſes, and a ſmall quantity of red Præcipitate.

III. *Obſervatio de portione inteſtini canis fæliciter abſciſſa, a* Joanne Shipton, *Chirurgiæ Studioſo.*

INteſtinorum vulnera, craſſorum quidem ut plurimum, tenuium verò ſemper lethalia eſſe, ab omni retro Antiquitate traditum eſt.

Acerbam de ijs *Divinus Senex* fert ſententiam. Aph. 18. lib. 6. Κύσιν διακοπέντι, ἢ ἐγκέφαλον, ἢ καρδίην, ἢ φρένας, ἢ τῶν ἐντέρων τι τῶν λεπτῶν, ἢ κοιλίην, ἢ ἢ παρ, θανατώδες. *Ejuſdem* etiam *lib. Aph.* 24. Ἐντέρων ἢν διακοπῇ τῶν λεπτῶν τι, ἀ ξυμφύεται.

Omnem etiam eis ſpem adimit *Romanus Hippocrates, C. Celſus*, de ejuſmodi vulneribus ſequentia prædicens, *lib.* 5. *cap.* 26. *Servari non poteſt cui baſis cerebri, cui cor, cui Stomachus, cui iocinoris portæ, cui in ſpina medulla percuſſa eſt, cuiq; aut pulmo medius*, aut jejunum, aut tenuius inteſtinum, *aut ventriculus, aut renes vulnerati ſunt, cuive circa fauces grandes venæ, vel arteriæ, præciſæ ſunt. Vix autem ad Sanitatem perveniunt, quibus ulla parte pulmo*, &c. aut ullum inteſtinum *vulneratum eſt*. Eadem alibi lethalia pronunciat. *lib. ſc.* 7. *cap.* 16. *Si tenuius. inteſtinum perforatum eſt, nihil proſici poſſe jam retuli Latius in-*

teſtinum

teſtinum ſui poteſt, non quod certa fiducia ſit, ſed quod dubia ſpes certa deſperatione ſit potior : interdum enim glutinatur.

Quinetiam *Faberit. ab Aquapendente* Neotericorum in Arte Chirurgicâ facile Princeps, ubi rationem, cur modus ſuendi inteſtina a *Galeno* & *Paulo* omittatur, reddit, eandem ſententiam experientiâ ſuâ confirmat. *lib. de Operat. Chirurg. cap.* 55, *de modo ſuendi vulnera abdominis. Etenim*, inquit, *inteſtinorum vulnus, ſi aliquod ex tenuibus ſit vulneratum, ſemper lethale eſt. quos ego vidi ut plurimum ſecunda die obijſſe, & raro ultra eorum vitam protractam eſſe. Craſſa autem inteſtina vulnerata & ipſa periculoſiſſima ſunt, ſed tamen interdum ſanabilia evadunt, ut experientia quotidie comprobat, &c.*

Quid autem plures citare refert? quæ enim Minorum Gentium Authores habent, ex *Coo ſene.*

(a quo, ceu fonte perenni,
Scriptorum Medicis ora rigantur aquis,)

omnes fere hauſerunt: Nec quiſquam aut medicus aut æger tam fælix hactenus inventus fuit, qui Aphoriſmi falſitatem propriâ experientiâ potuit evincere.

Equidem haud ignoro *Paulum Barbette* vulnus inteſtini tenuis aliquando curatum fuiſſe affirmare; quod etiam *exemplo inſigni probare ſe poſſe ait, Chirurg. part. 2. lib. 2. cap.* 11. Optâſſem profecto ut Clariſſ. vir hiſtoriam tam raram, tamq; omnibus veterum ſimul ac recentiorum ſententijs contrariam poſteris tradidiſſet, ut ita caſûs inſoliti circumſtantias ante oculos habentes, certius de eo judicium efformare poſſemus. Mirandum porrò, imò verò dolendum mihi videtur, inter tot tamq; illuſtres viros, qui eodem tempore & in eâdem civitate praxin excercebant, ſupellectilemq; medicam obſervationibus ſuis adauxerunt, neminem fuiſſe qui *inſignem* curationis hujus ſucceſſum memoriæ mandaverit. Nec vero Clariſſimo atq; optimè de Chirurgiâ merito Viro fidem denegamus, nec Aphoriſmi veritatem contra teſtis adeò locupletis experientiam mordicùs tuemur: Siquidem in Medicinâ nullum adhuc repertum eſt Axioma tam univerſale, quod aliquando poſterorum obſervationes erroris haud arguerint, nec quiſquam

adeo

adeo omnibus numeris abſolutus Medicus extiterit, quem non interdum & fallſum eſſe & fefelliſſe conſtat.

Inteſtinorum autem vulnera licet in humano genere periculoſiſſima eſſe omnes agnoſcant, in canibus vero eorum curationem longe minoris eſſe diſcriminis atq; negotij ſequens experimentum, quod *Nov.* 20. 1702. feci (præſente *D. Gul. Pleahill, Societ. Chirurg. Londin. Cuſtode Digniſſimo.* Præceptore meo plurimum honorando, adjutrices etiam manus commodante *D. J. Dobyns*, Juvene in Anatomicis pariter ac Chirurgicis Operationibus optimè verſato,) ſatis comprobabit.

Cane ex more ligato, vulnus abdomini ſatis amplùm inflximus proximam inteſtini Ilei partem extraximus vaſa; meſaraica, quæ eam irrigabant, ligavimus; inteſtinum tranſverſim duobus locis forfice diſſecuimus; ejuſq; portionem duos circiter digitos longam abſtulimus; tum inteſtini vulnus futurâ pellionum, abdominis interſciſſâ conjuximus; emplaſtro obtexímus; vinculiſq; ſolutis, faſciâ obligavimus. Primo ingreſſu titubare æger, ceuvertigine correptus, debiliſq; admodùm eſſe videbatur; eadem noctebis vomuit. Poſt aliquot dies futuras aliquatenùs laxatas ſubmiſſis feſtucis, & circa fila contortis, arctius conſtrinximus. Poſteà medicamentis faſcijſq; abjectis intra tres ſeptimanas vulneri ipſe lambendo cicatricem induxit.

Obſervatione forſan non indigna videbitur inteſtini ſimul ac abſciſſum fuit, retractio; quod ex utraq; parte reſiliens arcteq; ſe occludens Sphincterem eleganter exhibuit.

Canem deinde poſt aliquot ſeptimanas, quibus ſanus admodum vegetuſq; degebat, ſuſpenſum aperuimus, partemq; inteſtini, quà conſutum erat, in hypochondrio ſiniſtro (ſatis longe ab externo vulnere, quod hypogaſtrio dextro inflictum erat) peritonæo (vid. Fig. lit. t,) firmiter annexum, & in ſaculum ampliatum (DDD) invenimus. Omentum etiam (G) ei adhærebat, ut & inteſtina ibidem pluribus in locis (**ee) ſibi invicem adnata erant. Ad cicatricem ab internâ parte (c) accuratius luſtrandam, inteſtinum juxta longitudinem incidi-

cidimus, quo ex uno latere vulneris labia adducta, (D D D) & peritonæo connexa (f) ex altero eadem diviſa, proximiſq; adjacentium inteſtinorum partibus agglutinata fuiſſe apparebat; ita ut exteriores eorum tunicæ, internum ab iſto latere efformantes parietem, inteſtinalem fiſtulam continuarent, cibiſq; devehendis commode inſervirent, e. e.

Figuram inteſtini unà cum vicinis partibus Clariſſ. D. *Cowper* pro ſingulari ſua humanitate accuratiſſime delineare dignatus eſt.

Hæc quoniam aliquod rei Medicæ emolumentum afferre poſſent, atq; à nemine, quantum ſcio, hactenus literis conſignata eſſent, perituræ mandare chartæ haud abs re duxi.

Brunneris quidem *in Præfatione ad Experim. nova circa Pancreas*, tenue canis inteſtinum ad unicam unam cum dimidia ſauciâſſe ſe, cane (ægre licet) evadento commemorat.

Fælicius ſucceſſit eadem operatio Celeberrimo Anatomico *D. Cowper*, qui in *Actis Reg. Societ. Menſ. Febr.* 169⅔, No 208. cani majori inteſtinum gracile ſecundum longitudinem diviſiſſe, eumq; ſine ejuſdem futurâ (conſuto tamen abdomine) abſq; moleſto ullo ſymptomate (idq; vel adhibito, vel omiſſo decantato tunc temporis *D. Colbatch Pulvere Styptico* brevi ſanaſſe ſe affirmat. Neutrum tamen horum inteſtinum diſſecuiſſe, aut quicquam ei abſcidiſſe ſatis conſtat.

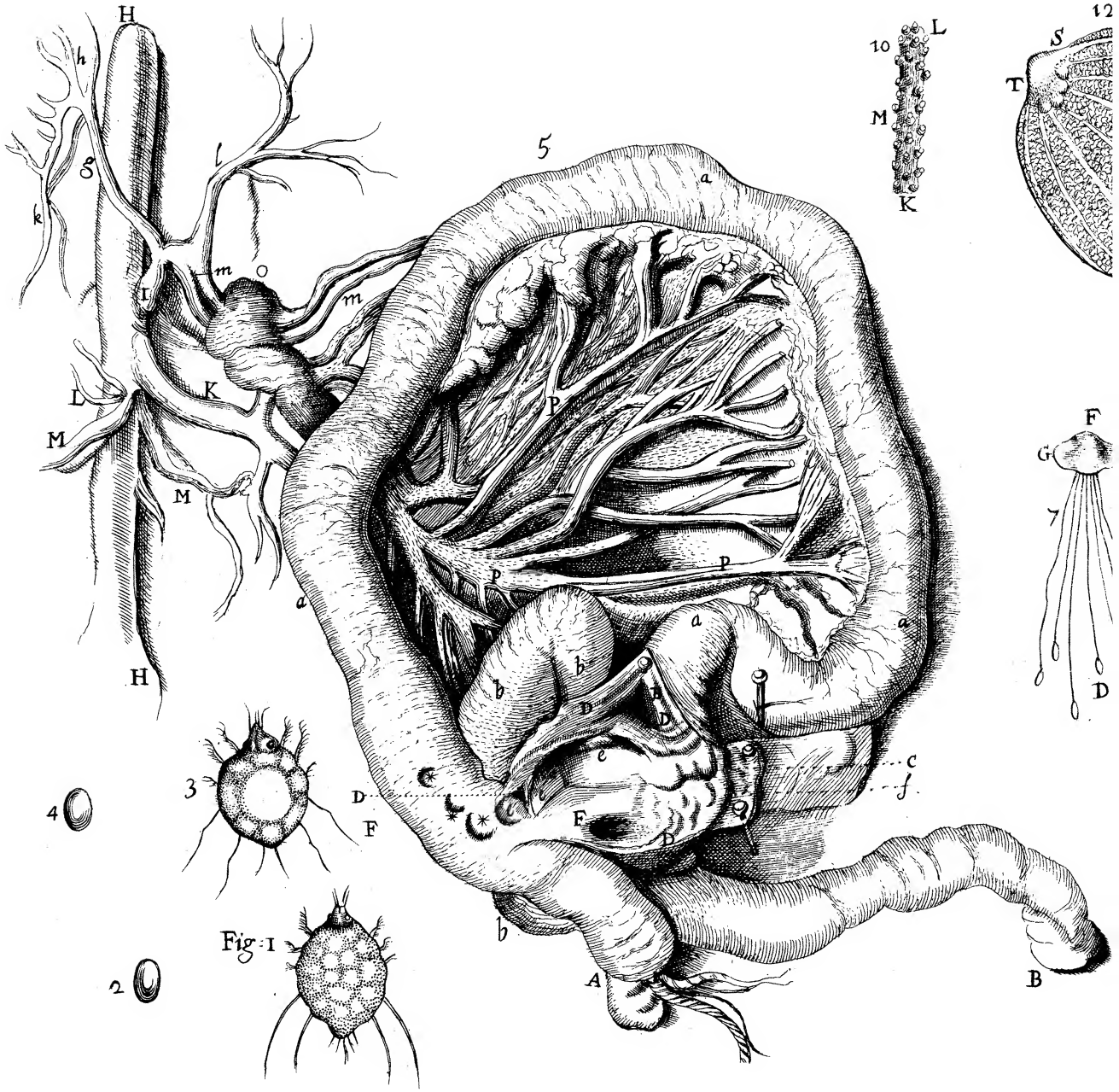
Obſervationem prædictis haud alienam exhibet Excellentiſſ. *D. Wallis, Act. Reg. Societ. Menſ. Januar.* 169⅞ No 219. Equus ſibi palum ſaltu infigit; ſauciatur ventriculus; accerſitur (non niſi poſt aliquot horas) Veterinarius; ampliatur vulnus; conſuitur ventriculus; colligantur leviter abdominis vulnerati labia; immituntur turundæ; pauciſq; ſeptimanis ſanitas reſtituitur.

Quanquam autem hæc in brutis experimenta bene ſucceſſerint, tamen ſi quiſquam tam inhumanus foret, ut ſcienter, vel tam imperitus, aut infælix, ut inſcie, inteſtinum tenuius homini præcideret, nullus dubito, quin certum ei æque ac perfoſſo corde lethum inferret. Tenuia enim hominum inteſtina

ſtina tantâ fibrarum carnearum copiâ haud gaudent, quæ canes natura providè ſtipavit; qui durioribus cibis veſci ſoliti, majori inteſtinalis fiſtulæ motu atq; calore, ad chylum elaborandum, fæceſq; (in his plerumq; duriores) eliminandas, indigere videntur. Etſi verò nobiliſſima Ars Chirurgica in brutis medendis haud occupata ſit, in eis tamen interdùm experiri, quod poſteà ad humani generis ſalutem atq; utilitatem trahat, minimè dedignatur: cùmq; inteſtina canis, portione abſciſſâ mutilata, coaleſcere iterùm atq; uniri videt; audentius inteſtinorum in homine, ſaltem craſſorum, vulnera conſuit, optatumq; inde majori cum fiduciâ ſucceſſum ſperat.

Explicatio Figuræ 5æ.

A a a. Inteſtini Ilei pars ſuperior ventriculum verſus.
B b b. Ejuſdem pars inferior.
C. Cicatrix vulneris Inteſtini ab interiori parte.
D D D. Inteſtini diviſi labia.
E. Orificium inteſtini ſuperius.
F. Orificium inferius.
e e e. Partes inteſtinorum adjacentium exteriores, portionis inteſtini hoc loco deficientis vicem ſupplentes.
f. Peritonæi pars inteſtino adnata.
G. Omentum inteſtino etiam connexum.
* * Inteſtini, quà cum altero coaleſcebat, ſeparati veſtigia.
H H. Aortæ Truncus.
I. Arteria Cœliaca.
g. Gaſtrica dextra.
h. Gaſtroepiploica dextra.
i. Hepaticæ.
k. Pylorica.
l. Gaſtrica major.
m m. Arteria Splenica.
K. Arteria Meſenterica ſuperior.
L. Phrenicæ.
O. Venæ Portæ Truncus.
P P. Arteriæ & Venæ per Meſenterium diſſeminatæ.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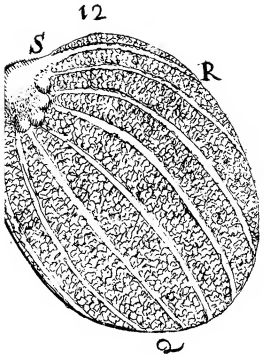
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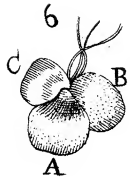
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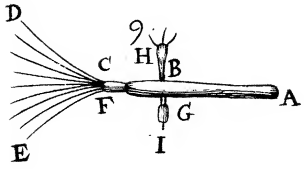
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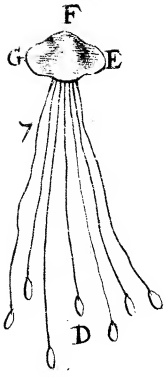
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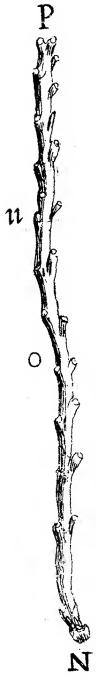
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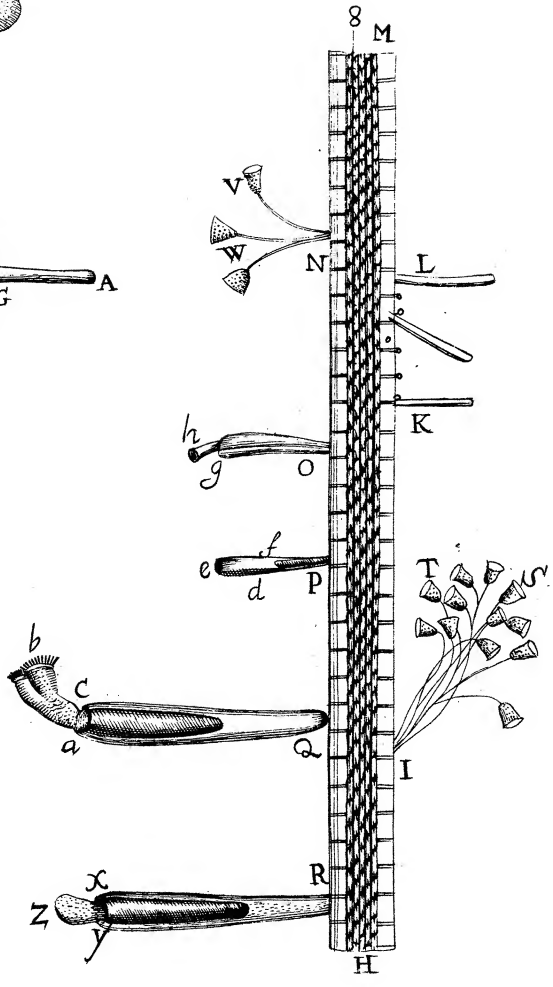
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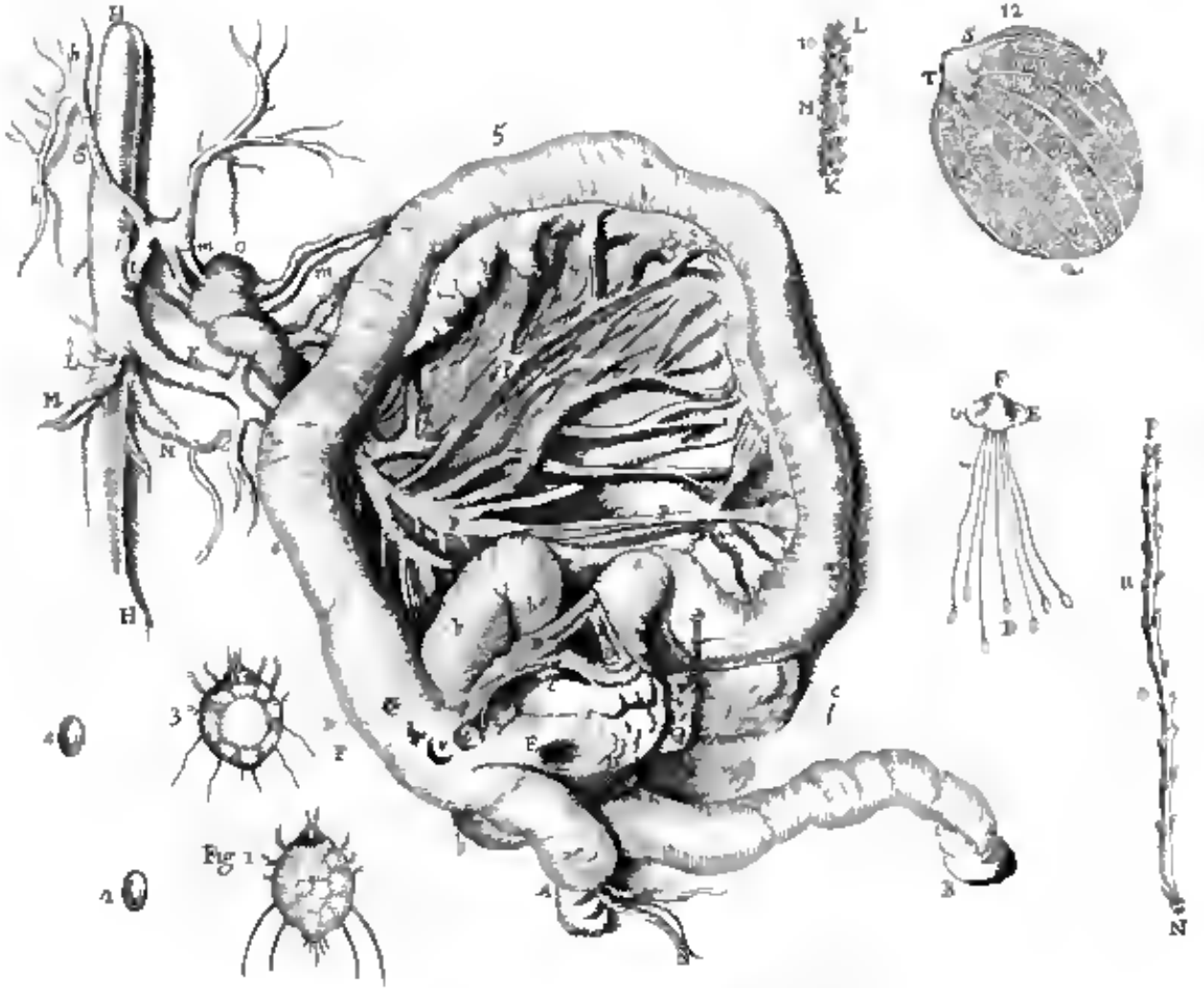
Fig 1